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THE ARIZONA REPUBLICAN

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TWENTY-FIRST YEAR.

16 PAGES.

PHOENIX, ARIZONA, THURSDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 23, 1911.

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OFFENSIVE MOVEMENT

Vanguard of Insurrectos Leaves for Esenada

DESERTIONS HAVE BEGUN

The American Contingent Hears that This Country Will Regard Them as Outlaws—No Asylum From Federal Vengeance.

Mexicali, Feb. 22.—Leyva's advance guard started on the march to Esenada today. To confuse the fugitive Mexican officials now in the asylum on the American side and who are eager to forward information to the Diaz government, the rebel detachment started southwest. It was composed of sixty men, fully a third of the entire strength of the insurgent army. They carried water in pack train with the evident intention to keep southward until they reach the Cocopah mountains and then turn sharply westward and make for the passes in the San Bernardino mountains. Thereafter they will have a clear trail to Las Juntas where Governor Vega rested on his retreat after his defeat on February 15.

The entire rebel army is expected to follow the advance guard and be out of camp by tomorrow night. The horses have been freshly shod and the provisions and blankets are packed.

In anticipation of the move Mexicali was thrown wide open today. Forty-one saloons and gambling houses, nearly all conducted by Americans did a large volume of business in celebration of Washington's birthday and the lifting of the lid. Sixteen insurgents detailed as police are expected, however, to quell any riotous manifestations on the part of the celebrants tonight. Leyva himself was among those who made the round of the refreshment places.

From Las Juntas the insurgents may go to the Rio Grande. But this is uncertain. If they think they can raise money there they will surely go. Money is urgently needed now by the insurgents and Berthold disappeared today presumably on a filibuster into the United States to procure funds from sympathizers.

The men of the army are becoming clamorous for the pay promised them. Many who joined when Leyva first came to Mexicali in January assert that they have not seen a single peso since they enrolled under the red flag which is now a symbol of the proposed commonwealth of Lower California.

They are now demanding money and many threats of desertion are heard. Three deserted last night, leaving their arms where they had been posted on guard in the trenches. Ten others were escorted out of camp at Leyva's command. He declared that this was done to separate the sheep from the goats. He had 600 men at hand, but said he had arms for only 200 and he wanted to weed out those who joined the army simply to procure board.

Captain William Stanley, the only rebel officer who has had previous war experience said he expected to take between 175 and 190 men on the campaign. "But all these will be true to the cause," he added.

The tendency toward desertion was strengthened today by reports from Calexico that a determined effort will be made to have the United States government outlaw all Americans who persist in bearing arms in the campaign established by Berthold and Leyva as the heads of a socialist commonwealth. In his heart, every insurgent believes that if the Mexican government presses too hard all he will have to do is to cross the boundary for safety. When the Americans among the rebels learned today that there might be a possibility of asylum in their native country being denied them it immediately became a question with them whether to take the chance of certain death if cornered by federal soldiers.

Leyva was much excited when he learned of the plan. "They cannot do it," he exclaimed. "That would place the United States in the list of barbarous countries. We will get socialists all over America to flood the country with telegrams of protest."

TIA JUANA GUARDED.
San Diego, Feb. 22.—Tia Juana is more strongly guarded tonight than at any time since the panic seized the little town. Every able bodied man has been forced to take up arms. If the insurgents seize the place they are likely to get little or no booty.

Money and valuables have been sent to this side of the line. There is plenty of mescal, however, and a considerable supply of provisions in Tia Juana.

THE FATE OF SPIES.
Hangs Over Two Americans at Tia Juana.

San Diego, Feb. 22.—The fate of two Americans and one Mexican who claims

American citizenship, who were arrested at Tia Juana as insurgent spies, is in doubt tonight. One of the Americans and the Mexican whose names are not known, are said to have been released, but as neither has appeared on this side of the line, it is thought they have been sent to Esenada for trial by court martial.

The third American, Harry C. Dell, formerly of New York and later of Oakland, was menaced today with trial by court martial as a spy and summary execution if convicted. That program, it is learned tonight, has been changed and the Tia Juana authorities are awaiting instructions from their superiors before dealing with Dell, the delay being due probably to active efforts made by friends today to obtain intercession in his behalf.

FRUITLESS SEARCH.

General Navarro Unable to Locate Insurgents.

El Paso, Feb. 22.—General Navarro and 500 of his command returned to Ciudad Juarez tonight from Guadalupe, where he went in search of Madero's troops. Officers with Navarro report that they saw no insurgents but that Colonel Rago's cavalry had a few brushes while scouting. Colonel Rago and 100 cavalrymen were left at Guadalupe.

It is reported in Juarez tonight that General Navarro will entrain at once for Ahumada, where Madero's forces are said to be camped.

Navarro's forces brought in two American insurgents reported captured near Guadalupe by Colonel Rago's command. Their names are unknown, and they were jailed in Juarez.

THE LOWER HOUSE CLEARING ITS DECK

AN EXTRA SESSION NO FAULT OF ITS

Three Big Appropriation Bills Passed Yesterday

Washington, Feb. 22.—The house of representatives is rapidly clearing its calendar so that no responsibility for what appears to be an inevitable extra session can be charged to the latter branch of congress. Today three big appropriation bills carrying \$125,000,000 in the aggregate were passed. Of these the naval act carried \$125,000,000. The fortifications bill carried \$3,300,000 and the diplomatic and consular bill about \$4,100,000.

The house now has only three more supply bills to pass—the sundry, civil, the general deficiency and the military academy. The latter probably will not occupy more than a few hours. The chances are that the house will be marking the time when March 4 arrives.

The naval bill having been approved in committee of the whole last night, was quickly disposed of today. A motion to recommit and to cut down the building program of two battleships to one, was lost. The fortifications bill provides for coast defenses of the United States and the insular possessions but does not include the item for the fortification of the Panama canal which will be reported with the other canal appropriations in the sundry civil bill. The diplomatic and consular bill occasioned some discussion and Representative Harrison of New York succeeded in striking out a number of its provisions on points of order. These had to do with participation by the United States in various international conferences.

By way of an amendment providing \$100,000 for the construction of an embassy building at the City of Mexico, an attempt was made to put into immediate effect the new law authorizing the purchase of embassy and legation buildings abroad. The amendment was ruled out, however.

PILGRIMS GATHERED AT MOUNT VERNON

Nine Hundred Americans Visited Washington's Tomb

Mount Vernon, Feb. 22.—Upon the plain marble sarcophagus, containing the body of George Washington, in the hillside tomb on the estate where the greatest American spent the final years of his life, two beautiful memorial wreaths were placed today by patriotic admirers to commemorate the 179th anniversary of his birth. Nine hundred Americans visited the tomb today.

Further down the Potomac river at Wakefield, Westmoreland county, Virginia, near where Washington was born, citizens of the vicinity appropriately celebrated the day.

A FAMILY REUNION.

Wood Alcohol Was Used as a Beverage.

Monticello, N. Y., Feb. 22.—Four persons are dead and one is dying today as a result of drinking wood alcohol by mistake yesterday at Horton, Sullivan county.

The poison was used as a beverage at a family reunion.

DEATH OF A BISHOP

Natchez, Miss., Feb. 22.—Bishop Thomas Heslin of the Catholic diocese of the Natchez died tonight.

THE DEFENSE OF LORIMER

His Denial of All Charges By His Enemies

HE KNEW OF NO BRIBERY

In a Strong Speech the Senator Said Democrats Voted for Him Because They Liked Him—The Probability of His Victory.

Washington, Feb. 22.—William Lorimer of Illinois in person made his defense today against the charge that his election to the senate of the United States was accomplished by the bribery of the legislature of Illinois. His defense was a general and emphatic denial.

There was no vote today. Immediately upon the conclusion of Mr. Lorimer's speech the senate went into exclusive session on the Japanese treaty, and the answer to Mr. Lorimer's speech, which Senator Beveridge was prepared to make, went over until tomorrow.

Nobody knows when a vote will be reached.

With almost every senator in his seat and in the presence of a great crowd of members of the house on the senate floor and of spectators in the densely packed galleries, Mr. Lorimer made a speech of fourteen minutes, his bitterest opponents admitted that it was able, well sustained and dramatic. Mr. Lorimer's speech was distinctly a "human interest story." For example, in explaining the votes of democrats for him in the legislature, which elected him to the senate, he told of the beginning of his acquaintance with "Hinky Dink" Kenna in Chicago forty years ago. It was a homely story of one newsboy helping another, but it was most effectively told and there were many other touches of human nature in the speech which held the interest of the great audience from beginning to end.

What effect, if any, the speech will have upon the vote in the senate it is impossible to say. The general impression about the capital tonight is that Mr. Lorimer and his friends have safely pledged the votes with which to defeat the resolution which would declare his seat vacant, and that if the matter comes to a vote, the result will be a Lorimer victory.

Senator Beveridge is expected to make a long speech in answer to Mr. Lorimer. How much time the senate will be willing to give to this subject remains to be seen. It is not impossible that Lorimer's opponents may be able to prevent the matter coming to a vote before adjournment. It was said today this was the plan which the anti-Lorimer people would try to carry out. Mr. Lorimer denied today practically all the charges which have been made against him. His statement was in the nature both of testimony and of pleading. He devoted his attention entirely to the arguments of the opposing senators. He explained his democratic support on the ground of long standing personal friendships for himself and of antipathy for Senator Hopkins, who was his principal antagonist in the senatorial contest.

In the former connection, he related more than one story showing attachments running over many years. To the arguments of the opposing senators he responded in a bid for sympathy, he resented the imputation and turned the question to his own advantage by saying his only purpose was to set before the senate the truth. It was not a matter of sympathy, he said, but of right and wrong.

Mr. Lorimer undertook also to show that his advocacy of the lakes-to-the-gulf waterway had caused many members of the legislature to be partial to him. He said he made an effort to induce Governor Deneen to become a candidate to break the senatorial deadlock, and he declared, if Deneen had been so inclined he could have elected Hopkins by throwing his vote to him.

One or two allusions were made to the prosecution of the case and his enemies were referred to as "assessing" of character. There were occasional pointed references to the speeches of Senators Root and Crawford, coming in for special attention.

Mr. Lorimer asserted emphatically that not only had he not used money to influence his election, but that on his honor he knew of none having been so employed.

Besides Senator Beveridge, there is a general expectation that other senators will ask to be heard, and it is predicted that the "aftermath" of the Lorimer speech will be quite as interesting as the speech itself.

Among the spectators, "society" as it is known in Washington, was out in force. Mrs. Taft and a party occupied seats in the executive gallery, and the diplomatic gallery was filled with representatives of various nations.

THE BOUT WAS HOGAN'S.

"Knock Out" Brown Disappointed Admirers.

New York, Feb. 22.—"One Round" Hogan of San Francisco gained a newspaper decision over "Knock Out" Brown tonight.

Brown failed to make the showing he recently made against Ad Wolgast in Philadelphia. He was the favorite but the first round served to raise Hogan several points in the esteem of the crowd. It was a hard fight but Hogan got the better of his opponent. When "Knock Out" mixed, "One Round" mixed also. Hogan out-boxed and out-fought the hardy New York lightweight and the big house generally voted the laurels to Hogan when the last gong had ended the fight. The third and sixth rounds were even breaks and to Hogan were the rest.

CHINA YIELDS

There Will Be No Conflict With the Bear

St. Petersburg, Feb. 22.—The foreign office announced that China's answer to four out of the six points in the Russian note relative to the treaty of 1881 is wholly satisfactory and that the remaining two can be easily adjusted.

Further pressure on China, it is said, is not contemplated and the idea of a military demonstration has been abandoned.

CANADA DECLARES HER FILIAL LOVE

There Is No Annexation Sentiment in the Dominion.

Ottawa, Can., Feb. 22.—The Canadian parliament formally declared today its political loyalty to Great Britain. The declaration was made as an answer to allegations that reciprocity with the United States would result in annexation.

F. D. Monk, the chief French nationalist, in the course of the reciprocity debate had said that he believed there was no genuine annexation sentiment in Canada and that a statement to that effect should be made formally. He therefore moved an amendment declaring that to dispel the feeling of unrest caused in Canada by comments made in the United States and Canada as the political consequences of the agreement, the house wished to affirm emphatically its determination to preserve intact the bonds which unite Canada to the British empire, and the full liberty of Canada to control her fiscal policy and internal autonomy. The amendment was accepted.

NARROW ESCAPES IN SANTE FE WRECK

Train Broken in Two and Derailed West of Albuquerque.

Albuquerque, Feb. 22.—Santa Fe passenger train No. 2, eastbound, was wrecked at Garcia, west of here, late today and a number of passengers were injured.

The injured were brought to Albuquerque tonight on a special train. After being treated by physicians all except two were able to continue their journey.

T. J. Collins of Chicago, Pullman conductor, suffered a broken arm and was painfully bruised about the body. He was taken to a hospital here, and was also J. H. Taylor of Terre Haute, Ind., who was cut about the head.

The passengers in the rear Pullman had a remarkable escape. The broken rail which derailed the train went upward and pierced the floor of the car, tearing its way almost the entire length. Conductor Collins, who was asleep in a berth, was the only person seriously injured.

Another narrow escape was that of Mrs. Robert Fox of Santa Barbara, her baby and 2-year-old child. Mrs. Fox had the two children on her lap when the crash came. Three men passengers were injured, but none seriously. Axes were required to chop them from the wreckage. All escaped without a scratch.

The train was making fifty miles an hour when the wreck occurred. Breaking in two, the forward part consisting of the engine, mail, express and baggage cars, left the rails and tumbled over the ties for a considerable distance, while the rear cars, containing the passengers, toppled over.

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THE RIGHT HELPER

"I wish that I could find just the right man to take charge of one of the important departments of my business; an energetic, capable man, who has had enough experience to possess mature judgment, and who may be depended upon at all times." Did you ever hear a business man express himself this way?

There are many "captains" and "lieutenants" of industry who are always on the lookout for just the right kind of workers.

The Want Ads are the means of bringing many employers and workers together.

HALE HALTS THE TREATY

Otherwise Japanese Convention Would Be Ratified

RECIPROCITY NIGHTMARE

The Maine Senator Not Concerned with the Elimination of Immigration Clause—Controversy with Senator Lodge.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 22.—An effort was made to crowd through the senate today the new treaty with Japan on commerce and navigation, but it met with resistance from an unexpected source. Senator Hale, said the treaty represented a surrender of a commercial advantage which this country would enjoy for another year over the nations of Europe with which Japan is negotiating new commercial relations. Senator Lodge who reported the treaty from the senate committee on foreign relations, was unable to satisfy the objectors.

Considerable feeling was exhibited by Mr. Lodge in answering the Maine senators criticisms. It has been expected that there might be some opposition from Pacific coast senators because of the elimination from the new treaty of all reference to immigration of laborers, as covered by the existing treaty of 1894. The western senators, however, offered no arguments against ratification beyond demanding time in which to obtain an intimate knowledge of its provisions.

An executive session of the senate was convened shortly after 5 o'clock today to consider the new treaty. Several senators were curious to know why there was such haste to have the treaty ratified. Although this reason was not given the general belief was that the administration desired action before the western states had time to memorialize their representatives to oppose it.

Senator Lodge said the administration desired prompt ratification as an additional proof of the cordiality of this government toward Japan. The treaty might have slipped through had it not been for Mr. Hale. Mr. Lodge had made a speech declaring there was no danger of objectionable immigration under the treaty because that question would be taken care of by the laws and police regulations and for the additional reason that Japan through diplomatic channels, had assured the government of her intention to exercise the most rigid control of passports. At this point, however, Mr. Hale interposed an objection to the ratification.

No fault was expressed by the Maine senator with the immigration feature, but he charged that it involved reciprocity with Japan as objectionable to orthodox protectionists as that contemplated in the reciprocity agreement with Canada.

Mr. Hale's comment aroused great interest. On every side senators who had been disposed to accept without question the report of the committee on foreign relations pressed him for an explanation, and Mr. Hale told his colleagues that they would do well to "take nothing for granted." Attention was directed by Mr. Hale to the absence from the new treaty of the protocol of the treaty of '94 in respect to the Japanese tariff to be applicable to the United States.

Under that protocol the present statutory tariff with Japan would be continued until July 17, 1912, while if the new treaty were approved, a new and higher tariff would go into effect at once. Mr. Lodge said the treaties Japan has with all countries other than the United States would expire within a very short time, and that in negotiating new treaties that government had incorporated therein the "friendly nation" clause.

He said Japan was about to undertake a new fiscal plan and to adopt a new general tariff law, but that it would be compelled to postpone its operation of the needed reforms for another year unless the United States showed its friendship by permitting the abrogation of the treaty with this country at the same time the treaties with other countries expired.

He said the effect of this refusal would be a great loss of revenues to Japan, but of comparatively small benefit to the United States. Sharp passages are said to have occurred between Messrs. Lodge and Hale. After a long debate it was realized that ratification today was impossible and the senate adjourned.

Before the Hale-Lodge controversy, Chamberlain, of Oregon, said he had seen it stated that the Pacific coast senators had withheld any objections they might have had for a new treaty with Japan in consideration of votes for San Francisco as an exposition city in 1915. He denied that there had been any such agreement so far as he was concerned.

A radically different view of the Japanese treaty is held by those in the confidence of the state depart-

ment who regard the position of Senator Hale as the result of a misapprehension. Three distinct benefits, they declare, will accrue to the United States by giving Japan the concessions desired in the way of a ratification of a promised treaty before July 17, and the omission of the immigration restriction from the treaty.

First—The United States will secure the perpetuation of the passport arrangement of 1907 through diplomatic notes and feels able therefore to dispense with that stipulation in the treaty of 1894 regarding immigration which expressed a potential right that never was exercised. This stipulation, it was pointed out today, will not impair the inherent sovereignty of the United States to legislate on the subject of immigration should it so desire.

Second—The industrial and artistic, as well as property rights, of American cans will be protected. The diplomatic exchange in recent years covering the rights of American patents and copyrights are embodied in a treaty.

Third—The United States will continue to receive "favored nation" treatment in whatever revision of the tariff Japan may undertake in the future. Supporters of the state department took particular issue with Senator Hale's views. It was pointed out that while it is clear that the protocol to which Senator Hale referred as expiring July 17, 1912, would continue for the United States her present tariff arrangement a year later, at the same time the United States had been assured that the statutory tariff which Japan intended to put into effect contained much larger duties than the present tariff act and that the United States would not lose but would gain by conceding the year's time.

THE TROUBLE LIES WITH THE PEOPLE

ROOSEVELT TELLS A CHICAGO AUDIENCE

Bad Government the Result of Individual Neglect

Chicago, Feb. 22.—Col. Roosevelt, coming, as he said to "endeavor to translate to present day needs the word and will of Washington and Lincoln" met with a reception here today such as was his when he was president.

The former president did not devote to any appreciable extent from his speeches of the immediate past. He gave again the definition of "New Nationalism," pleaded for execution of duty in preference to a demand of "rights" and worked himself into his typical earnestness when addressing 3000 boy scouts in the Board of Trade building. While speaking at Hull house, a tall Greek in the uniform of an instructor of the scouts, by permission, addressed in his own tongue a passionate appeal to the former president to keep working for better citizenship which was warmly cheered by the spectators.

In "Orchestra Hall" Mr. Roosevelt told the school children of his African trip and related stories of his adventures. The key note of his day's talking was that no amount of laws could be of avail if the individual citizen forgot his duty.

After all, he said, the trouble with this country was not "big business, wicked corporations, corrupt public officers," etc., but the failure of a man, through carelessness, unappreciation or lack of understanding, to exercise his individual duty to himself and his fellow men.

He denounced as a traitor a man who would sell his vote, or would buy that of another, declaring him of blacker stripe than was Benedict Arnold. He likened, also, to the revolutionary traitor the man who blackmailed the people, a corporation or an individual.

Colonel Roosevelt will depart for New York tomorrow morning.

THE VETO BILL'S FIRST READING

Wild Scene In House of Commons When It Passed.

London, Feb. 22.—Premier Asquith was the recipient of a tremendous ovation from his supporters in the house of commons tonight when the parliament bill, otherwise known as the veto bill, a measure designed to curtail the power of the lords, was passed on its first reading by the governments full majority of 124.

The nationalists first rose in their places, cheering wildly and waving their hats. The liberal members quickly emulated their example. The dominant note of the unionist speeches in the debate was an invitation to the government to settle the matter by agreement.

Frederick E. Smith, in an attack accused the government of outraging the convictions of half their fellow countrymen on a matter that should never be settled except by consent.

THE AFFAIR OF ARIZONA

Col. Roosevelt Speaks of the Constitution

MERITS NOT DEBATABLE

A Part of the Colonel's Washington Day Address at Chicago—The Arizona Delegation Reaches Its Destination.

Englewood, Ill., Feb. 22.—(Special.)—In a memorable address here today which I heard from the stage, Theodore Roosevelt stated to a representative and enthusiastic audience of seven thousand, amid great applause, that without regard to the merits of the recall the people of Arizona had the unquestioned right to insert the principle in their constitution, as did the people of Massachusetts in 1870, and took the position that the insertion of this principle in the constitution should be no bar to statehood.

DWIGHT B. HEARD.

ADVISES EXPERIMENT.

If a Mistake is Made it May Be Rectified.

Chicago, Ill., Feb. 22.—Col. Roosevelt advocated the election of United States senators by the direct vote of the people in a speech here today.

"At this moment," said the speaker, amid laughter, "we are trying the old system in New York, and we cannot elect any senator at all. And Illinois' last experiment in electing a senator under the old system was not, perhaps, wholly a happy one." The speaker declared that the initiative, referendum and recall might be wise or unwise.

"If," he said, "in practice, the use of any of these new methods fails to give us a better government, more honest, more independent and yet more genuinely sympathetic public servants, then the system is a failure."

"I saw it stated in the press the other day that certain good people in Washington were against the admission of Arizona as a state because it had adopted in its constitution the recall. In 1870 the state of Massachusetts put into its constitution precisely that provision for recall."

"Now, understand me, I am not arguing for or against the recall. I am merely saying that if the people of Arizona or any other community wish to try it, or if they do not wish the trial, it is their affair."

THE ARIZONA DELEGATION.

Statehood Matter Taken Up With Senate Tomorrow.

Washington, Feb. 22.—(Special.)—G. W. P. Hunt of Globe, Ariz., at the head of a delegation of Arizonians, arrived in the city today to work for the approval of the constitution lately ratified by the people of that territory. Mr. Hunt was in conference with Senator Bourne of Oregon all afternoon, and arrangements were made for a conference tomorrow morning to be attended by the rest of the members of the Arizona delegation.

Postmaster Cassidy of Bisbee and Dr. Wright were given a hearing today before the senate committee on territories in reference to the bill for the removal of the county seat of Cochise county from Tombstone to Douglas. No action will be taken by the committee until Col. H. L. Pickett of Tombstone can be heard in opposition.

A subcommittee of the house committee on territories today made a favorable report on a bill authorizing the city of Phoenix to apply a part of the proceeds of the bonds issued for the construction of a sewer to the purchase of an existing system.

DEATH OF NOTED LAWYER.

General Counsel McKee of the Mutual Life.

New York, Feb. 22.—James McKee, general counsel for the Mutual Life Insurance company and a widely known lawyer died at his home in Brooklyn today of Bright's disease following an illness of a year. He was 67 years old.

During the insurance investigation Mr. McKee was associated with Charles E. Hughes, now justice of the supreme court of the United States, as counsel for the committee.

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